The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,068.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22. 1786.

THEATRE ROYAL.

On WEDNESDAY, March 29. will be presented,

A L L A I,

In which Mrs SPARKS, from the Theatre-Royal, Dublin, will make her First Appearance in this kingdom.

To which will be added,

A F A R C E,

As will be expressed in the bills.

Tickets to be had, and places for the Boxes taken of Mr Gibb, at the Office of the Theatre.

MR FALL

PRESENTS his Compliments to those concerned in the FRIENDSHIP, wrecked near Dunbar; requests they will meet at the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 23d instant, at one o'clock, when the account of expences will be laid before them, as paid by the people appointed for that purpose. Mr Fall also desires the meeting to name a person to proportion the expence on the goods saved, that the concerned may get back the remainder of their deposits.

India Tea Warehouse, Kirkgate, Leith.

WILLIAM THORBURN begs leave to acquaint the Ladies, that he has received, by the last ship from London, part of the TEAS purchased for this warehouse in January; and, notwithstanding the present advanced price of tea in London, on account of the India Company's sale of fine tea being delayed for some time, this will be sold as formerly, from the original chests, in pounds, viz. Bohea, 1 s. 11 d. very Good Congo, at 4 s Fine ditto, 4 s. 6 d. Good Shoushong, 5 s Finest, 5 s. 6 d. Pekoe Shoushong in canisters, 6 s. Single Green, 3 s. 8 d. Fine, 4 s. Hyson, 6 s. Fine Hyson, 8 s. Gun-powder tea, 14 s.

N. B. Ladies sending orders for tea to John Lindsay, New Stage coachman, at his house opposite the Cross, Edinburgh, south end of the street, or any of the stage-coaches, will have their teas delivered at their lodgings, sealed.

High Coloured Oranges for Marmalade,

CHINA ORANGES, LEMONS, and WINE.

JUST arrived by the Prince William, Macnaughton Ramsay master, from San Lucar, a parcel of very fine Seville Oranges, in the highest perfection for Marmalade; China Oranges and Lemons, in chests and half chests; Zerry and Sherry Wines, in butts; to be sold by CHARLES COWAN merchant in Leith; or orders may be sent to his Tea and Paper Warehouse in Edinburgh.

N. B. Mr Cowan has on hand, at his shops in Edinburgh and Leith, exceeding fine Black and Green TEAS, selling upon the most moderate terms, in wholesale and retail.

High-Coloured Oranges for Marmalade.

JUST arrived, per the Margaret, Captain William Ramsay, from St Lucar, a parcel of very fine high-coloured SEVILLE ORANGES, in excellent order for Marmalade: Also LEMONS and CHINA ORANGES, to be sold in Chests and Half Chests, by William Douglas, Quality Street, Leith.

Of whom also may be had, SHERRY WINE in Butts.

LEMONS AND ORANGES.

JUST now arrived from Spain per the Prince William, Captain M'Naughton Ramsay, from St Lucar, a quantity of LEMONS, CHINA and SEVILLE ORANGES, the latter in high perfection, and fit for marmalade; to be sold in chests, half chests, and quarter chests.

Also on hand, A large quantity of PORT, SHERRY, and LISBON WINES, in standard bottles, full English quarts; the quantity of which has already met with the general approbation of the public.

Orders for the above addressed to Alexander Thomson, at his warehouse, High Street, Edinburgh, will be properly attended to.

N. B. Sugars will be sold at prime cost to those who take Oranges.

Ironmongery and Hardware Goods.

FORREST AND BROWN,

Ironmongers and Hardware Dealers,

Successors to the deceased Mr ROBERT FORD,

At the Gilded Cock, second shop above Fortune's Close, North side of the High Street, Edinburgh,

WITH the greatest respect, beg leave to inform the friends and customers of the late Mr Ford in particular, and the public in general, that they have laid in a complete assortment of Ironmongery and Hardware Goods, (as kept by their late friend) among which articles the following are a few:

Joiners and Carpenters Tools of all sorts.
Nails, Sprigs, and Tentor Hooks of all sizes.
Wood Screw Nails of all sizes.
Best House Bells, with complete Mounting for ditto.
Coffin Mounting of all sorts.
Carved and Plain Brass Mounting for Desks, Drawers, Cabinets, Book-cases, &c.
Carved and Plain Mounting for Clock-cases.
Clock-hands, Therms, and Line.
Shoemakers Tools and Utensils.
Brass and Iron Locks of all sorts.
Files and Rasps of all kinds, for Joiners, Smiths, and Founders.
Brass and Iron Hinges, all sizes.
Baken Hair, Girth-web, and Brass Nails.
Fish-skin, Fin Tails, & Rushes.
Emery Paper, and Sand ditto.
Coarse and fine Glass Paper.
Blue Potts, Borrax, Spelter, and Emery.
Scots and London made Glue.
Steel, Coffee, or Pepper Mills, and ditto in Wood Boxes.
Mathematical Instruments, with or without Cases.
Ivory and Boxwood Foot Rules, and Gunter Scales.
Standing, Bench, and Hand Vices.
Measuring Lines in Leather Boxes, and Glaziers Diamonds.
Brass and Iron Knockers, and Name Plates for outer doors.
Table and Desert Knives and Forks of different sorts.
Penknives, Scissars, and Razors.
Brass, Wood, and Leather Casters.
Brass Locks of all sizes, and ditto to lock with keys.
Brass and Boxwood Sash Pullies.
Brass Sash Nobs, Shutter Rings, and Sash Screws with keys.
Spring Snecks with Brass Nobs, or Folding Handles
Brass and Iron Belts, and Thumb Snecks.
Best Pit Frame, and Cross Cut Saws.
Fine Battle and Dantzick Gun Powder, Shot, and Flints.
Powder Flasks and Shot Bags of different sorts.

Such as are pleased to favour them with their orders may depend upon being served on the most reasonable terms, and a proper discount allowed those who take quantities.

Commissions from the country will be carefully attended to.

N.B. All persons having any demands on the late Mr Ford, are requested to lodge notes of the same; and those indebted to him will please observe, that the debts are payable to Mr Forrest, at the above shop, and not to Mr Alexander Brown wine-merchant, the power of factory being withdrawn from him some time since.

BOOK-BINDING.

WILLIAM SCOTT, son and Successor to the late James Scott, Book-binder in Edinburgh, carries on the business for the benefit of the Widow, himself, and the other Children. His manner of Binding is similar to that of his father, and has hitherto given uncommon satisfaction. On this account, and the numerous family depending entirely on his success, he humbly hopes for a share of the public favour. His prices are no higher than those fixed by the trade in general; and his employers may depend on having their books finished exactly at the time appointed.—He returns his most grateful thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and others, who have already honoured him, in the smallest degree, with their employment.

Forrester's Wynd, March 22. 1786.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO be SOLD, in the house of Gavin Kempt, Sheriff-Brae Leith, entering from the right hand, on Monday next, the 27th March,

A Variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of a set of dining-room and drawing-room Furniture, Mounted Beds, Feather Beds, Blankets, Sheets, Table Linen, Mahogany Escritoire, Clothes Press, a Set of Mahogany Joining Tables, Mahogany Chairs, a mahogany Wine Cooler, a handsome Table Clock, Silver Soup, Desert, and Tea Spoons Plated Candlesticks and Salvers, two Mahogany Cases filled with knives and Forks. With a variety of Kitchen and other Furniture.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock, and to continue till all is sold off.

CONTRACTORS WANTED

FOR THE

Borrowstounness Canal Navigation.

THE Company of Proprietors of this Canal want an UNDERTAKER for building an Aqueduct Bridge at the Grange Burn. This Bridge is to consist of two elliptical arches, 14 by 21 feet.

Any person willing to undertake this business, will apply to Mr Charles Sinclair, Engineer for said Company, at Snab, near Borrowstounness, who will show the plan and regulations, and give all information necessary.

The offer for this work must be sealed up, and lodged with Mr John Christie, the Canal Clerk, at Borrowstounness, on or before Tuesday the 4th April next, for the consideration of the Committee, who meet on Friday thereafter, and then expect to fix upon the Undertaker. But none need apply but such as are properly qualified, and can find sufficient security for the execution of the work.

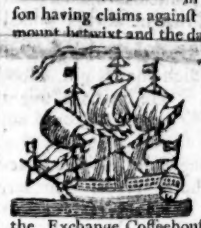
Borrowstounness, 21st March 1786.

TO be SOLD, within Gibb's Coffeehouse, Leith, on Tuesday the 4th day of April next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

The Sloop the DOCTOR,

NOW lying in the Harbour of Leith, with her Float-boat and apparelling; about 50 tons carpenter's measure.—This vessel has lately been repaired, at a considerable expence.

Inventories of the vessel may be seen in the hands of John Peat writer in Edinburgh; with whom any person having claims against her will lodge their notes of the amount betwixt and the day of sale.



The LOVELY MARY,

RICHARD GARDNER,

FOR

WILLIAM BEATSON Master,

Lying in Leith Harbour, taking in goods, and sails the 30th March 1786.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, at 'Change hours, mornings and evenings on board the ship, or at his house, Queenstreet, Leith.

The above ship has neat accommodation for passengers, and the best of usage may be depended on.

Direct for St PETERSBURGH,

THE SHIP

Betsey and Brothers,

DAVID WISHART Master,

Is now ready to take on board goods at Leith, and will be clear to sail about the 6th of April next.

She is a fine large vessel, sails the fastest of any in the trade, and has excellent accommodation for passengers, having a large cabin and two state rooms.

For freight or passage apply to Messrs. Peter and Francis Forrester and Company, Leith, or at the Russia Warehouse, Exchange, Edinburgh; where may be had as usual, all sorts of Russia Sheetings, Diapers, Drillings, Table Cloths, Printed Linens, Russia Soap, &c.

For QUEBEC and MONTREAL,

The Ship ELISABETH,

ANDREW SYME Master,

NOW lying at Queensferry, taking in goods, and will be clear for sailing in a few days.

For freight and passage, apply to John Taylor merchant, Queensferry, or to the master at Borrowstounness.

The Elisabeth is a fine new Ship, and burden about 160 tons.

Queens Ferry, March 18. 1786.

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

THE SHIP

ALEXANDER,

ALEXANDER RITCHIE Master.

She is a good vessel, sails fast, has a new Mediterranean pass, and excellent accommodations for passengers; is expected to be ready to take in goods at Greenock by the 20th of March, and will be clear to sail by the 10th of April.

For freight or passage, apply to Messrs. Allan and Steuart, Edinburgh, Mr William Donald merchant, Glasgow, or John Stuart, Greenock.

At London for Leith directly,

THE LEITH PACKET,

JOHN THOMSON Master,

Is now taking in goods at Hawley's Wharf, above the Hermitage, for Edinburgh, and places adjacent, and to sail on Thursday the 6th April, wind and weather serving.

This vessel has good accommodation for passengers.

The Master to be spoke with on the Exchange, or at the New England Coffeehouse, at 'Chance hours, mornings and evenings on board, or Hawley and Downe for the Master.

A New Laboratory.

JAMES MAULAY, Chymist and Druggist, has opened his shop upon the north side of the High Street, opposite to the Luckenbooths; where he has for sale, a large collection of the best Chemical, Galenical, and Pharmaceutical Medicines.

Convinced of the *importance* and *necessity* of having *genuine, fresh*, and *unadulterated Medicines*, he has been at much pains in visiting lately some of the principal markets, both in Britain and upon the Continent, with the intention of purchasing the best articles; and he hopes that this selection, upon trial, will recommend him to the patronage of those who are judges.

Commissions from Surgeons, Apothecaries, and dealers of all kinds, will be thankfully received, and punctually executed.

Prescriptions from Physicians, and others, will be answered with accuracy and dispatch.

STRAYED from Mountwhanny, four miles north from Cupar in Fife, on the 12th current,

A BLACK SHELTY, having a great many white hairs, particularly on the head and neck, although only rising eight years; a small piece cut out of the near ear, and the tail cut streight over; was seen on the 12th near Intermay in Perthshire.

Whoever has found the same, or can give information, so as he may be recovered, to the proprietor at Mountwhanny, or the publisher, shall be handsomely rewarded.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,

THE Lands and Barony of RATHO,

lying in the parish of Ratho, six miles west from Edinburgh, near the great road leading to Glasgow. The neat free rent of the whole, converting the victual at a medium of the fiars for eight years past, amounts to 389 l. 4 s. 1 d. 8-12ths. The estate consists of 517 Scots acres 1 rood 21 falls, all inclosed, except about 20 acres.—Holds blench of the Crown, and is valued in the Cess books at 500 l. Scots.

There is a good old house, garden, and pigeon-house.—The leases of a considerable part of the estate are expired, and there is a great deal of valuable planting.

For particulars enquire at Mr Mitchelson, Carrubber's Close, who has power to conclude a bargain.

David Haggart at Ransfield farm will show the boundaries of the estate.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

I HAVE read in your paper several essays on the subject of the plan now in agitation for a better provision to the poor of this city; and have seen the heads of a bill prepared by our Magistrates for that purpose. So far as I am able to judge, all the productions I have seen take up the matter in some partial and confined view. One person complains of a poor's rate as a measure fraught with dangerous consequences. Another asserts, that a particular set of men ought to be exempted from that rate. A third complains, that any such exception should be in favour of the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh. But none of them, in my apprehension, consider the matter in a general and extensive view, so as to afford their fellow-citizens any true light on the subject. In order to enable my fellow-citizens to judge for themselves in this matter, I shall throw out what has occurred to me; although, perhaps, it may be equally defective, with what I have already censured.

The objects of consideration in discussing this question are two:——Whether an additional revenue is necessary for the maintenance of the poor?—and, if so, Whether the mode proposed in the bill is the best mode that can be adopted?

With respect to the first of these, we are informed by the Managers of the Charity Work House, in a set of resolutions made and published for the information of the public, that the present funds of that charity, joined to the contributions at the different churches, and to the late voluntary contributions made by private families, have fallen short of what is necessary to support the poor maintained in it. The Managers are gentlemen of character; we have therefore no reason to doubt the truth of what they hold out to the public; and every one who walks the streets of this city must see, that there are many objects of charity left to beg from the public, notwithstanding of the Work-house. But, though we are thus well informed, that the present funds fall short of the purpose of the charity, yet we are totally ignorant whether or not all the money levied from the inhabitants for the purpose of the charity are properly applied or not. We are told, that the present fund for the poor, besides the voluntary contributions, is 2 *per cent.* of the valuation of Edinburgh, the members of the College of Justice excepted. This sum, we know, is levied by the Magistrates *in cumulo* with other city taxes; but we are not told what this sum amounts to; or, whether it is faithfully applied or not. It is known that the revenues of Edinburgh, and taxes levied on its inhabitants, by its Magistrates, are very great; and, it has long been suspected, that the management of this revenue has not been the most œconomic. And, without meaning any particular reflection against the Magistrates of Edinburgh, we may venture to say, that the strictest œconomy, or the most pure application, can never be expected from a set of men who are in no shape accountable to the persons from whom the money is levied, and who are in fact accountable to no person whatever.

It is surely by no means unreasonable, that the citizens of Edinburgh, before they agree to pay a tax, shall inform themselves, whether any such tax is necessary; and, for that end, shall insist previously to know the amount and manner of application of the taxes already levied for the same purpose.

I shall suppose, that the citizens are convinced that the present provisions are inadequate; it must then be apparent, that no voluntary collection can answer the purpose; such having of late been tried, and pushed as far as the nature of the thing would admit. As, therefore, no person can deny, that the poor, under proper restrictions, must be supported, I shall now consider the tax as necessary, and shall enquire whether the mode proposed in the bill is the best that could be devised

The two great privileges of free-born Britons consist in being tried by their peers, and taxed by their own representatives. The inhabitants of North Britain enjoy these inestimable privileges in a very limited degree; the first they are allowed only in criminal cases, and every one knows how limited and partial their representation in Parliament is. These very circumstances ought to make them watch with peculiar care, over every attempt that may be made tending to pinch on their privileges in any of these respects; and, in this view, the inhabitants, particularly the heritors of Edinburgh, ought to watch over the present bill, which in reality burdens them with a perpetual tax, to be assessed by men in whose appointment they will have no share, and over whom they will have no controul.

The Magistrates of Edinburgh, sensible that so gross a violation of the rights of their fellow-citizens would not be permitted, were they openly and avowedly to take all the power to themselves, have held out a very specious bait to deceive the public. They have, by the draught of the bill now handed about, apparently lodged the whole power in the Judges of the Courts of Session and Exchequer: but it is only in appearance that the power is lodged with them; for the tax is to be collected by the Magistrates and their officers. It is they who are to determine what individuals are to pay, and who are not. They are also to determine what persons are entitled to receive the charity, which is to be managed as at present, (the present Managers have only to look after the disbursement of the money paid into them). All the rest will therefore remain at the discretion of the Magistrates; for what are the Commissioners to do? They are to meet once in a year, on a particular day, to look at the accompts and reports made them by the Magistrates, and determine the rate of the assessment on the inhabitants for the ensuing year. It is plain, that Commissioners meeting so seldom must take every thing on the report presented to them, and that the assessment must in effect be just what is suggested by the Magistrates. The only way to render the commission proposed in the bill of any utility, would be, to authorize a standing Committee to inspect and control the management of every department in this business. No such thing, however, is suggested in the bill. It cannot be, the designs of the Magistrates, which are evidently to get the whole power into their own hands, to which, by several bills already past, they have been making rapid strides.

It is perfectly impossible, by any amendment on this bill, to render it consistent with the liberties of the inhabitants of Edinburgh. A tax is generally small at first; but our countrymen know, by experience, how far a tax once laid on may be pushed. It becomes, therefore, the interest and the duty of every one to beware, that if a tax becomes necessary, it shall be laid on in the most unexceptionable manner possible. The only unexceptionable way in which a private tax can be levied, is under Commissioners chosen by those who pay it, and who are accountable to them for their actions. Who are to pay the tax in question? It is supposed, the heritors the one half, the tenants the other. Every inhabitant, therefore, is interested in the issue; and the only constitutional method in which it can be levied and applied, is in a manner somewhat of this nature. Let the whole heritors liable to pay the tax be convened, and chuse eleven of their number as Commissioners: Let the tenants liable to pay, and who are not heritors, be convened, and chuse annually ten of their number as Commissioners. Let these twenty-one meet four times a-year, or oftener. Let them fix the assessment; chuse all the officers for levying the tax, inspecting the poor, and managing the Workhouse; and let them name a Committee of five, to meet weekly, to inspect the management of the officers and managers, and to determine what poor are entitled to the charity, and who ought to be removed to other parishes; their decisions, in this respect, if wrong, to be remedied by the courts of common law.

It is sufficient here to hint at the proper plan, which, if carried into execution, would easily be improved, so as to be equally unexceptionable in the detail, as it plainly is in its principle. The only way in which the citizens of Edinburgh can vindicate their privileges in this matter, is by convening themselves together, and entering into a resolution to oppose the present bill; to enquire into the necessity of the tax; and if they find it necessary, to suggest this mode in its place: And it will readily occur, that the method now proposed has this advantage, that no body of men can object to be assessed, along with and by their fellow-citizens, for the support of the poor, although at present they may urge good reasons against submitting to a city tax, to be levied and disposed of by the Magistrates.

If this letter find a place in your paper, I may perhaps trouble the public with some other observations on the proposed bill, other parts of which are exceptionable, as well as that respecting the Poor's Rates.

R.

March 20. 1786.

LONDON GAZETTE, *March* 18.

Petersburgh, February 20.

THE Great Duchess was safely delivered of a Princess on the 15th instant.

War-Office, March 18. 1786.

1st Regiment of dragoon guards, Lieutenant Thomas Cooper Hincks, is appointed to be Captain of a troop, vice Richard Hall Green. Cornet Samuel Need to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Cooper Hincks.

3d Regiment of dragoons, Francis William Sykes, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Charles Hinde.

7th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Thomas Patrickson, from the half-pay of the 100th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice George Abercrombie.

25d Regiment of foot, Captain-Lieutenant David Robertson, from the half-pay of the 98th regiment, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Blacke.

36th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant George T. Walker, from the half-pay of the 73d regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice William Maxwell.

42d Regiment of foot, 1st battalion, Honourable William Stewart to be Ensign, vice William Fraser.

56th Regiment of foot, Ensign George Bradshaw to be Lieutenant, vice M. C. Chambre.

LLOYD's LIST, *March* 17.

THE N. S. da Arrabida E. St Antonio de Lisbon, from China, arrived at Lisbon the 21st ult. in 73 days from the Cape of Good Hope, where she left the Santissimo Sacramento, which was to sail in three days after.

The Lord Middleton, Fithie, from London to Halifax, and Parrtown St John's, is lost near the harbour of St John's; part of the cargo, and some of the materials, are saved.

Captain Smales, of the Elizabeth, arrived in the river from Bourdeaux, spoke the Earl Cornwallis East Indiaman, the 2d inst. lat. 49. 37. long. 8. 47. all well.

Captain Gray, of the Brothers, arrived in the Creek from Valencia, spoke the Emperor, Ball, from Havre de Grace for Tobago, ten leagues west of Scilly, on the 21st ult. all well.

Captain Martin, of the Vigilant, arrived in the river from Lisbon, on the 21st ult. spoke the Expedition, Marshal, from London, off the rocks of Lisbon, all well, and on the 25th ditto, spoke the William, Ford, from London for Madeira, in lat. 45½, long. 10. all well.

The Pr. Gustav. Adolph. from Stockholm for Carthagena, last from Mandahl in Norway, is put into Dover, after beating about eleven weeks in the North Sea.

The Porgey, Captain ——, from New York to Jamaica, is lost at Turk's Island.

The Bucklersbury, Macdougal, from London to Granada, is condemned at Lisbon.

Captain Gray, of the Brothers, arrived in the Creek from Valencia, took up the crew of the Hannah, Faulkner, from London to Bourdeaux.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, *March* 16.

INDIA JUDICATURE BILL.

Mr *Dundas*, according to notice given on Friday last, moved for leave to bring in a bill to explain and amend the Judicature bill. The Right Hon. Gentleman said, he should not at present go into the minutiæ, but briefly state the general principles of the bill. This he should do under separate heads.

The first and second related to the regulation of the Council Board in India.

The third, which required a consideration, was whether the Governor-General of Bengal ought to be one of the Council. He should at present leave this open.

By the fourth, a very extensive power was intended to be vested in the Governor-General, by which he was to controul and supersede, upon occasion, the resolutions of the Council Board.

The fifth head of his intended bill went to establish a system of rotation in the appointment of officers, so that persons sent from this country should not be placed over the heads of those deserving officers who were already in India, and who had served with punctuality and fidelity.

The sixth was intended to make a very material alteration in the clause of the present bill, by which gentlemen upon their return from India were obliged to make a disclosure of their effects, and to point out the manner in which their property was appropriated. The principle would be retained, but the publicity with which it was accompanied would be utterly extinguished.

Seventhly, and lastly, the ballot for the Supreme Court of Controul, within thirty days after meeting of Parliament, by 200 members, was to be altered, he hoped much to the ease and satisfaction of the House. He meant to retain the number of members, and the time of closing the ballot; but the balloting-box was to be opened a considerable number of days previous to the final close on the 30th day. By this means the difficulty of obtaining a House, consisting of 200 members of the Commons, and 50 members of the House of Peers, would be obviated. The Right Hon. member would not trouble the House any further, than to ask leave to bring in his bill.

Mr *Francis* rose, not to oppose the motion, but to give notice, that he should move an instruction to the Committee, to whom the bill would be referred. Mr Francis was going to proceed, when he was stopped by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who informed the Hon. Gentleman, that this was not the time to introduce such motions.

Mr *Sheridan* was exceedingly pleasant upon the grace and ease with which the Hon. Gentlemen upon the Treasury Bench overcame every difficulty, and corrected their blunders—"such a thing was "wrong, such a circumstance was necessary to be "explained, and such a part of a bill must be a-"mended." In short, the Hon. Gentlemen had such happy talents of explaining and reconciling their former conduct, and accounting for their inconsistencies, that he must desire the Right Hon. Gentleman would give him the whole of his intended measures at once, otherwise the same methods would most likely be used in a short time, to explain away and amend the very principles they were now adopting. The Hon. Gentleman now plainly discovered, why his Majesty did not touch upon India affairs in his last Speech, because the system was considered as permanent. Indeed, the Right Hon. Chancellor of the Exchequer had, upon a former occasion, declared himself to that effect; but now, in less than two months, this *permanent* system, that was to reduce all India to order and regularity, and restrain every species of abuse, was to be utterly explained and done away!

No reply being made, the question was put, and leave was given to bring in the bill, which is to be read a first time on Monday next, and then to be printed.

Mr *Francis* then made the following motion: "That it be an instruction to the Gentlemen who are appointed to bring in the said bill, that, in preparing the same, they do never lose sight of the effect which any measure to be adopted for the good government of our possessions in India may have on our constitution, and dearest interests at home, particularly that in amending the said act they do take care that no part thereof shall be confirmed or re-enacted by which the unalienable birthright of every British subject, to a trial by Jury, as declared in Magna Charta, shall be taken away or impaired."

The question was immediately put without any debate, when the House divided,

Ayes	—	16
Noes	—	85
Majority against the motion,		69

INDIA PAPERS.

Major *Scott* gave notice, that he should, on Monday, move for certain papers, which were necessary for the defence of Mr Hastings.

Mr *Francis* moved for printing a great number of papers respecting Mr Hastings.

Ordered accordingly.

SHOP-TAX.

The report of the Committee on the shop-tax being brought up,

Mr *Fox* addressed the House, pursuant to the instructions he received from a respectable meeting of the shop-keepers of the metropolis. These people had taken into consideration the modifications proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. These modifications were so nugatory and inadequate to the desires of the shop-keepers, that they afforded no relief for the grievances of which they complained. The abatement proposed did not, in any degree, remove the complaints against the partiality of the tax, which was in itself iniquitous and unjust. The petitioners against it had supported their allegations, that it must fall personally on the retailer, who could not indemnify himself by laying it on the consumer. The proofs and arguments which were offered to the House, had demonstrated its partiality to the utmost extent of conviction. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had promised its total repeal, "if it could be proved that the tax was personal; but, after so clear a proof of its personality, a modification, which was not worth accepting, was offered. The result is, that as this aggrieved body of people were unsuccessful in procuring a total repeal this session, they reserved themselves for a more fortunate endeavour to that purpose in the ensuing one. He was instructed to say, that many of the most respectable persons who were assembled to deliberate on the subject, were desirous of preferring a general house-tax (though very exceptionable in itself) to this very partial one, as it would be more just, from the general extent of its operation. But as that measure, which had faults sufficient for its own, appeared more impracticable, the public must suffer for the hardship arising from the present grievance, till a more favourable opportunity offered itself.

He then stated the tax as partial and iniquitous; but the commutation for a general house-tax, mentioned by the Rt. Hon. Gentleman below him, was by no means the general opinion of his constituents. It was true, a respectable meeting was held in the city, at which the idea was suggested; but from all that he could learn in different conversations, with the most respectable of those whom he had the honour to represent, who were a very numerous body, no such idea had the least foundation; and he requested the House would entertain no other opinion, than any thing short of a total repeal could give them the satisfaction they required. The House then adjourned.

FRIDAY, *March* 17.

The order of the day being read, Mr *Fox* rose agreeable to the notice he had given on Monday, but before he went into the grounds of the motion, which he meant to submit to the House, he begged that the clerk might read the resolution of the Committee, appointed to enquire into the State of India Administration, of the 28th of May, 1782, and which had been moved by the Hon. and Learned Gentleman opposite to him in his place, which was accordingly done.

Mr Fox then observed, that surely some apology was necessary for recalling the attention of the House to a subject on which it had already pronounced.—The decision, however, he thought he might fairly assert, was as much in direct opposition to every argument which had pre-occupied the consideration of the House, as any decision which he could possibly recollect. The opposition which had been given to the production of the papers relative to the negociations conducted by Major Brown in the East-Indies, he considered as directed against an important enquiry into the executive government of the country. This was not a question in which one gentleman or another gentleman was concerned, but a great question, which ought chiefly to interest the regard of the House. It was against its character to take any matter up lightly, far less to decide lightly on a point of so much magnitude in itself, and in which the justice and honour of the House were intimately involved. The resolutions of the Committee which had been recited, established a principle, that there was ground and reason for enquiry into the conduct of Warren Hastings, Esq; It remained to be shown, first, whether the principle was founded in Mr Hastings having given illicit powers to Major Brown, for the negociation at Delhi, and for concluding an offensive treaty with the Mogul; and, secondly, whether this was the proper time for producing the evidences of this transaction, and whether there might not be impediments arising from state policy, which ought to prevent their being exposed to the eye of the House or of the public. With respect to the first of these points, he begged leave to remind the House, that the resolutions read had passed at a period when unanimity of opinion was uncommon. When political differences generally prevailed, this code of resolutions was approved. Resolutions of this nature were singular things. It was, perhaps, the first instance in which the House had laid down a *rule* for the conduct of executive government. They contained a prohibitory condemnation of all schemes of conquest and enlargement of dominion. They forbade every interference as a party in the national or domestic quarrels of the country powers. They recommended in inviolable character for moderation, and scrupulous regard to treaty. Such were the objects of the resolutions: They were to lie on the table as a monument of the justice of the House, that it might be known abroad, that whatever acts of oppression might have existed in the extremities of this extended empire, there was still a principle of equity inherent in Parliament to vindicate the rights of mankind, and to rescue them from the encroachments of tyranny wherever it existed in the British dominions.

He then proceeded to the other general branches of the subject, viz. the danger that might arise from the production of the papers, for which he was to move at that period. He had no scruple to declare, that he was not afraid to meet that question generally and broadly. There was no greater danger in producing any papers with regard to India, as there could be in that House, of not carrying its own resolutions into effect; and of not calling to account those in that country, who had contemned its orders. A confidence in servants was necessary to the conduct of treaties. The opinion of faith was the real principle of confederacy amongst kingdoms. If, however, this opinion of faith was destroyed, the whole foundation of treaty amongst nations was overthrown. What was the advantage of this negociation, or of that negociation, in comparison of the establishment of public faith? He observed, however, that this could only be effected by bringing guilty servants to punishment. If they were to be screened by the mere *ipse dixit* of a minister, there was an end of all opinion of public justice. He considered a proper check on executive Government as the source of our freedom, and that the publicity of our measures was not only a ground of our credit, but the support also of our character amongst nations. There was a permanency in our constitution superior to other countries. The resolutions which had been adopted by the House, might, in monarchical Governments, have been registered, and might have perished by the violation of sovereigns; but there was a principle in the constitution of this country which had an existence which no caprice of ministers could overthrow. Having enlarged on these and other points at greater lengths than the limits prescribed for the debate of this evening will permit us in following him, he moved "That an extract from the Bengal consultations of Jan. 1784, as far as they related to any letters from Major Brown, be laid before the House."

Mr *Francis* seconded the motion.

Mr *Pitt* said, that it was disagreeable to him to differ from the Right Hon. Gentleman upon a point of producing any papers, and that he always wished to avoid it; but that this was a case in which he thought, that of all others there were the greatest objections to produce those which the Right Hon. Gentleman now called for. He perhaps might think himself justified in saying that he could not give into this motion upon those very grounds; that they contained matters that ought not, upon any account, to be divulged. But he would state farther, that in the first place they contained nothing that could be the grounds of any criminal accusation; and secondly, that they were so defective, that no evidence could be drawn from them; and that having established these, he would show, as far as any thing of that kind could be explained, that it was very improper and dangerous to exhibit these papers to the public. He then proceeded to prove what he had laid down with regard to those papers; and argued, that the transaction of Major Brown was entirely with the Government General of Bengal, and not with the Governor General alone: That his commission was from the government solely, and could not relate personally to Mr Hastings, and therefore could not be the ground of any charge against him: That the letter he sent to the Governor General was communicated to them, and that there was some difference of opinion with regard to a compliance with his advice, but that the opinion of the majority of the Council, although contrary to Mr Hasting's own opinion, was followed. He argued, that Major Brown was sent to Delhi, not for the purpose of forming an offensive league with the Mogul, but only to express that regard which we had always thought it necessary and right to express to that prince, as it is well known that we derived our title to India from him. With regard to the second objection, he said, he had a very particular matter to produce. This was a letter of Major Brown's to Mr Macpherson, the present Governor, in which he declared, that what he had sent to the Governor General were the sole communications he had made with regard to that negociation at Delhi. And in that letter to Mr Macpherson, Major Brown particularly referred to two memorandums which he had sent to the government, of the whole of this transaction, which memorandums were not sent to this country; and which are most essential to the elucidation of this matter. Without these, he said, it was impossible that the House could form any judgment of the business, were all the papers exposed to their examination.

He then adverted to the danger of the publication of these papers. He said, that there was one method by which he could convince the House, that it was very improper that they should be entered, and that was by laying the papers before the House, as he was certain the good sense of the House would instantly decide that it was very improper these papers should be made public. But in doing this, he would be doing the very thing which he thought ought to be concealed. It would undoubtedly be much more agreeable, he said, to him and to his colleagues, to lay every thing before the House that would lead them to form a full judgment of this business; and it was his desire that every thing should be done in this matter to bring it to a just and a fair conclusion. But where the interests of the country were concerned, he was under the disagreeable necessity of with-holding that information which he wished to convey. But it was said by the Right Hon. Gentleman, that if these papers were refused, Administration might refuse any papers. The Rt. Hon. Gentleman drew a number of conclusions from hence, in a flow of eager eloquence which he very much approved of; but certainly it did not apply to the present case. This House was always to be judge of what papers it thought necessary to be laid before it, and he could not think that there was any danger that it would ever suffer itself to be refused any thing that was necessary to form its judgment, without interfering with the public interest. It was said by the Right Hon. Gentleman, that there was no danger in the French, or any other European power being in the secret of this transaction. The Right Hon. Gentleman must surely have forgot, that it is expressly mentioned in Major Brown's communications, that the French, through M. Bousli, had made offers to the Prince of Delhi at the time he was at his Court. The French surely might take advantage from this, although he was happy in saying, that the disposition of that Court was such that we had nothing hostile to fear from them. Yet it was not safe to urge to their notice any secret connections, as every thing with regard to the disposition of such unhappily hostile, though neighbouring countries, was not to be depended upon.

Mr *Sheridan* spoke in support of the motion.

Major *Scott* warmly defended the conduct of Mr Hastings; he mentioned that Major Brown would be in town within eight or ten days.

Lord *North* made an exceeding humorous speech on the occasion, in favour of the motion, and kept the House in a roar.

Mr *Fox* wished, before the House divided, rightly to understand the question. He asked if Major Brown's letters had been regularly transmitted.

Major *Scott* replied, that they had.

The House then divided, when the numbers were,

Ayes,	—	73
Noes,	—	140
Majority against the motion		—67

After the division the House adjourned.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, *March* 18.

Hague, March 15. This day the States-General resumed their sittings. A rumour very generally prevails, that in the course of the present session, the great and noble powers will adopt a definitive regulation with respect to the important affair of the command of the garrison of the Hague. Intelligence imports, that that city has come to the resolution of insisting by its deputies in the general assembly, that the command of the garrison shall be restored to his Serene Highness the Prince Stadtholder.

Vienna, March 1. A courier arrived here a few days since with dispatches of a very interesting nature from Berlin. The day after his arrival, the Council assembled at an early hour, but the result of their deliberations has not transpired. It is asserted, that orders are given for the purchase of twelve thousand horses for the army.

The Emperor has given orders for building an edifice in the suburbs of Pest, in Hungary, on the banks of the Danube, which in grandeur will surpass the famous hotel for invalids constructed by the Emperor Charles VI. But to what use this building will be assigned, is not yet known.

LONDON, *March* 18.

Mrs Fitzherbert, who has lately been the subject of much conversation in the polite world, is the daughter of Walter Smith, Esq; of Tonge Castle, in Shropshire, and niece of Sir Edward Smith, of Actonburnell, in the same county.—Her first husband was John Weld, Esq; of Lulworth Castle, in Dorsetshire, a widower.—His first wife was Julia, daughter of Robert James, the late Lord Petre.—After the death of Mr Weld, she married a second time, to —— Fitzherbert, Esq; of Swinnerton, in Staffordshire, who died in consequence of the alarming conflagration and riots in London, in the year 1780. The circumstance which occasioned the death of this gentleman, is not a little singular:—He was one of the spectators who mingled in the crowd at the burning of Lord Mansfield's house, in Bloomsbury-square; and returning home from thence extremely hot, nothing would satisfy him but going immediately into a cold bath, which he did, and this produced a fever, of which he died.—Mrs Fitzherbert is also niece of Lord Sefton; and of Mr Errington, of the Stable Yard, St James's. She will be thirty one years of age next October. She had no children by either of her husbands.—After the death of Mr Fitzherbert, she went abroad, and continued upon the Continent above three years. Pressing sollicitations brought her back to England.

Yesterday Lord Clanbrazil, one of the knights of St Patrick, was at the levee at St James's, and kissed the King's hand on his being invested with the insignia of that order.

On Thursday Prince William-Henry arrived at the Queen's house from Portsmouth.

His Royal Highness Prince William-Henry is to make a regular naval tour on the coast of Labradore, in the Pegasus frigate, during the whole course of the summer, and is to visit the different harbours bordering on Hudson's Streights, as long as the temperature of the season will admit.

It is said with great confidence, that the Earl of Chesterfield is still designed to go ambassador to Spain; and that his return to England from the Continent is only for the purpose of more full and final instructions, as to the business likely to be agitated between Great-Britain and his Catholick Majesty.

Bank Stock shut the 3d of March, and will open the 21st of April.—India Stock shut the 9th of March, and will open the 13th of April.—Old South Sea Annuities shut the 17th of March, and will open the 26th of April.—Three Per Cent. red

ficed Ann. ſhut the third of March, and will open the 21ſt of April.—India Annuities ſhut the 10th of March, and will open the 19th April. Four Per Cent. Conſol. Ann. ſhut the 9th of March, and will open the 27th of April.—Short Ann. 1777, ſhut the 8th of March, and will open the 19th of April.

The ſhop-tax, as it is called, upon a houſe of 29 l. per annum, was 2 l. 18 s. per annum; but there is at preſent a moſt gracious relief held out of 7 s. 3 d. which wonderfully conſoles a poor man to part with 21. 10 s. 9 d. and which he will conſequently now do with the utmoſt readineſs and complacency. But what ſatisfaction is this to the man at 50 l. per annum, (no high rent in the metropolis) ſtruggling with poverty, and on the verge of ruin, who finds five pounds taken out of his pocket for a tax to which his wealthy neighbour does not contribute five farthings.

Were it true, that every man's proportion of trade had a relation to the rent of his houſe, that obnoxious and partial impoſt the ſhop-tax might have ſome foundation; but when, as an honourable member obſerved in the Houſe, a retail trader living at a rent of 50 l. per annum, may carry on a trade ten times as extenſive as one who occupies premiſſes at 150 l. what, in the name of common ſenſe, can a ſhop-tax mean, but a concluſion without premiſſes; a melancholy proof of the miſerable ignorance of the man who could hand up ſuch a tax to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and which, from the pertinacy ancient cuſtom attaches to money bills, is too rigorouſly adhered to by the Miniſter and his friends.

Yeſterday, was held a General Court at the Bank, when the Chairman communicated to the proprietors the following intereſting information, viz.

The Directors had agreed to prolong the payment of the loan of two millions which had been lent to Government, upon condition that the ſame ſhould be redeemed at half a million per annum.

The proprietors approved of the meaſure, and it was agreed to.

The Chairman next proceeded to inform the proprietors,

That as the national debt had encreaſed ſo conſiderably, the Directors had agreed with the Miniſter to undertake the management of the buſineſs at and after the rate of *four hundred and fifty pounds* for each million, inſtead of *five hundred and ſixty-two pounds*, which had hitherto been paid for it. This circumſtance made a SAVING to Government of *five and twenty thouſand pounds per annum!*

The proprietors approved alſo of this meaſure, and it was likewiſe agreed to.

The following is a liſt of the Lady-day dividends (as they are commonly called) all which are payable on or before the 14th day of next month, with the amount of the dividend on each ſtock for the laſt half year, viz.

Bank,	—	L. 349,272	0
3 per Cent. Annuities,	—	560,101	2
4 per Cent. Annuities,	—	655,000	0
Old South Sea Annuities,	—	178,612	1
3 per Cent. India Annuities,		45,000	0
Short Annuities, 1777,	—	12,500	0
		L. 1,800,485	3

M. de Peyrier, who is arrived at Rochefort from India in the St Michael, has brought important intelligence to the French Miniſters of the preſent ſtate of affairs there, particularly with reſpect to the differences ſubſiſting between Tippoo Saib and the Government of Pondicherry.

Letters from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, dated Feb. 4. mention, that the Spaniards had lately taken great pains to diſtreſs the American commerce; by directing their guard-du-coſtas to ſeize on all ſhips laden with flour, rice, &c. Two veſſels from New-York, with cargoes of proviſions, had, according to theſe advices, a few days before the above date, been taken off the Havannah, and the maſter and crews thrown into priſon.

Thurſday, at Guildhall, No. 22,165 was drawn a prize of 1000 l.

No. 31,466, 21,352, 19,188, 47,293, prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 1719, 18,735, 35,300, 37,091, 9710, 30,828, 30,400, 16,549.

Yeſterday, at Guildhall, No. 12,755 was drawn a prize of 1000 l.

No. 24,625, a prize of 500 l.

No. 14,504, 15,641, 29,562, 27,825, prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 2476, 13,568, 43,201, 31,766, 40,425, 20,623, 30,395, 4827, 37,914, 22,170, 41,596.

This day, at Guildhall, No. 14,087 was drawn a prize of 1000 l.

No. 27,420, a prize of 500 l.

No. 40,702, 16,140, 38,085, 29,301, and 41,236, prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 26,065, 23,538, 17,972.

PRICE OF STOCKS, MARCH 18.

Bank Stock, ſhut.	Ditto 1751, —
5 per cent. Ann. 104¼ a ⅜.	India Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, ſhut.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 69⅜ a ½.	India Bonds paid, —
3 per cent. red. ſhut.	Ditto unpaid, 52 prem.
3 per cent. 1726, ſhut.	Navy Bills, —
Long Ann. —	Exch. Bills, 5 prem.
Ditto 1778, 13¼ a 5-16ths.	Lottery Tickets, 45 a 50 l.
South Sea Stock, 78¼.	
3 per cent. Old. Ann. 68⅜.	WIND AT DEAL MARCH 17. S.
Ditto New Ann. —	

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, March 18.

"It is at length agreed on, that the new Plenipo for commercial concerns at the Court of France, ſhould proceed on his embaſſy before any thing ſhould be brought forward on the ſubject in the Houſe of Commons; in conſequence of which, Mr Eden has taken his leave at St James's, and will ſet out for Paris to-morrow morning, unleſs ſomething ſhould interfere to farther poſtpone his journey.

"Earl Cornwallis will not embark for India until a reviſion of Mr Pitt's bill ſhall have been had, as, beſides ſeveral amendments to be ſuggeſted by the Miniſter, ſeveral clauſes will be inſerted, at the particular inſtance of the noble Lord, for the better regulation of the Company's ſervants. Indeed, the firſt and great object the India Board of Controul have in view, is to cut off all communication between the civil and military officers of the Company and the country Princes; and it is much to the honour of the noble Lord, that he ſubſcribes to ſuch reſtrictions for effecting this grand purpoſe, that it will hardly be in the power, for the future, even of the Governor-General himſelf, to lay by more than five or ſix thouſand pounds a-year.

"An Ambaſſador is expected to arrive in the courſe of a few days from the Court of Spain, when the Marquis of Carmarthen, it is ſaid, will go to Madrid, and Viſcount Stormont be appointed Secretary of State in his ſtead.

"It is confidently reported, that all attempts of the Miniſter for obtaining the approbation of Parliament for erecting fortifications will be laid aſide, and that this reſolution is in conſequence of an intimation from a certain great perſonage.

"Apartments are ordered to be got ready for his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, who is to paſs the ſummer in England, with his couſin the Prince Royal of Denmark.

"Several Boards have lately been held at the Admiralty, on the ſubject of improvements to be made in the building of ſhips for the ſervice of the royal navy; and it is ſaid, that no more ſixty gun ſhips will be built, but keels for eighty guns laid agreeable to a plan introduced by the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty.

"The Committee for examining into the public receipts and expenditures for the two preceding years, are indefatigably employed on the momentous buſineſs before them; and, if reports are to be credited, the Miniſter will be enabled to enter into his plan for the reduction of the national debt, with more *eclat* than was expected. Indeed, the Miniſter, in order to do this, has prevailed upon the Directors of the Bank to take their demand upon government by inſtalments, for the purpoſe of enabling him to make the greater fund for reducing the public debt, and eſtabliſhing the national credit, the great objects of his contemplation, and on the attaining of which his continuance in office moſt eſſentially depends.

"Yeſterday the Houſe of Lords heard counſel in the cauſe, Mr Mercer of Lethendy againſt the Rev. Mr Williamſon miniſter of Lethendy—an appeal taken from a decree of the Court of Seſſion, awarding 195 l. Sterling to build a new manſe; the appellant inſiſting that the Court could not exceed 1000 l. Scots by the act 1663.

"The Lord Chancellor, after hearing the appellant's counſel, ſaid, the reſpondent's counſel need not anſwer. The Court of Seſſion had gone according to the ſpirit of the ſtatute, and according to many former deciſions. The appellant was inexcuſable for bringing ſuch a matter here, and therefore moved to *affirm* the decree, with 100 l. coſts, which was ordered accordingly.—Counſel for the appellant, the Lord Advocate and Mr Hagart; Solicitor, Mr Spottiſwood. Counſel for the reſpondent, Mr Wight and Mr Adam; Solicitor, Mr Chalmer."

On Thurſday laſt, Edward Ruſhworth, Eſq; moved in the Houſe of Commons, that there be laid before that Houſe, "An account of the number of cockets taken out at the different ports in this kingdom, together with the number of bonds made to his Majeſty for goods [illegible] for the year 1785; as alſo, an account of the amount of fees attendant thereon, ſpecifying the ſeveral fees taken at each reſpective port." Ordered accordingly.

The above motion, we underſtand, is preparatory to Mr Ruſhworth's bringing in a bill to regulate that reſtriction on trade, and to aboliſh entirely the fees taken by the officers of the Cuſtoms for granting of cockets for goods carried coaſtways; a reſtriction devoutly to be wiſhed may be taken off; and in effecting which, Mr Ruſhworth well merit the thanks of every mercantile man in this country.

The ſame correſpondent informs us, that Mr Ruſhworth's original plan was only to regulate the reſtriction of cockets and bonds for goods carried to and from the Iſle of Wight; but having received a great number of repreſentations from different parts of the country, particularly Scotland, pointing out the grievance and hardſhip of that obligation, Mr Ruſhworth has been induced to make his bill general, by endeavouring to extend the proviſion all over the kingdom.

Alexander Boog, merchant in Calton, died ere on Monday the 20th inſtant, much regretted.

This day, the Magiſtrates lowered the price of bread half an aſſize, to take place on Monday next.

This day, John Haugh was executed at the uſual place of execution for the crime of ſhop-breaking and theft, in purſuance of a ſentence of the High Court of Juſticiary. He was aſſiſted in his devotions by the Rev. Mr William Simpſon, one of the miniſters of this city, and behaved in a manner ſuitable to his unhappy ſituation.

Laſt week, a number of delegates, from the operative and correſponding weavers aſſembled at Glaſgow, from the different towns in Scotland, in order to concert meaſures for an application to Parliament, with a view to obtain an act, to oblige thoſe who take apprentices to the weaver trade, to bind them for a certain number of years, that they may make them expert and properly qualified to execute the various branches of their buſineſs; as the contrary practice, which has hitherto prevailed, has a tendency to ſuppreſs ingenuity, is detrimental to trade, hurtful to government, and diſcouraging to regular and well-bred tradeſmen. They agreed to petition Parliament, and to get the petition ſubſcribed without loſs of time, and ſent off.—We hear that ſeveral members of Parliament, who have been conſulted relative to the propriety of the application, have declared themſelves friendly thereto, and are to ſupport it with all their influence.

Wedneſday afternoon, ſome boys diverting themſelves in ſetting off a fire balloon, it lighted upon a thatched houſe, near the Gallowgate toll Glaſgow, and burnt it to the ground. This practice having become ſo exceedingly common of late, calls loudly for the interference of the civil magiſtrate to put a ſtop to them, as much miſchief may happen were they to fall upon thatched buildings or corn ſtacks.

Same evening a fire broke out in another houſe in the Calton, but being ſoon diſcovered, was got under with little damage. It is ſuppoſed to have been wilfully done, the fire having broke out in the roof, which was thatched.

Two men, about nine o'clock on Saturday night, came to a milliner's ſhop at Haddington, and under pretence of buying two or three yards of ribbon, privately carried off ſome pieces; but after their leaving the ſhop, the ribbons being immediately miſſed, they were both found in a public houſe, with the ribbons in one of their pockets, who calls himſelf Wilkinſon. He is a ſtout young man, black complexion, and ſays he comes from Yorkſhire. The other calls himſelf Arthur Moyes, is of a ſlender make, ruddy countenance, pitted with the ſmall pox, and ſays his father lives in Edinburgh. They both have the appearance of being daring offenders, and Wilkinſon, by throwing over the perſon who ſeized him, attempted to make his eſcape out of the houſe.

Within theſe few days bygone, one Parkhill, a maſon, employed at Mr Stirling's printfield, Glaſgow, was diſcovered making free with ſome articles on the field; orders were obtained to ſearch his houſe, when there were found ſome fine ſhawls, and other articles of value. He, being informed thereof, has abſconded.

Thurſday night laſt, a man broke into a haberdaſher's ſhop in New Street, Glaſgow, and carried off ſome articles; but being inſtantly purſued, in the hurry of making his eſcape, fell in the ſtreet, and was preſently ſecured and lodged in priſon.

Same night, or early on Friday morning, ſome notoriouſly wicked ruffians broke into the houſe of one Brock a ſilk weaver in Hamilton, and cut through all the webs in the looms as rolled on the yarn beam, and ſo rendered the whole uſeleſs. The damage is eſtimated at a hundred guineas, though they carried nothing off. We hear the ſilk manufacturers in Paiſley have taken the matter into conſideration, and diligent ſearch is making for the daring villains.

Saturday night laſt, at paſt ten o'clock, owing to the exceſſive darkneſs of the night, and a horſe that never travelled that road, the poſt-boy, after he had got ſafe over the ſtone bridge at Muſſelburgh, fell, with the horſe and mail-cart, into the river. Providentially ſome people heard the boy cry out, and came to his aſſiſtance, by whom he, with the horſe, cart, and mail, were preſerved, and brought to the firſt houſe, where the bags and boy's clothes were dried, and he otherwiſe humanely treated.

This day, the remaining Leith whale-ſhipping veſſels, together with thoſe belonging to Borrowſtounneſs, ſailed from the Roads with a fair wind from the weſt.

Extract of a letter from Alemouth, March 18.

"On Thurſday we had a moſt dreadful ſtorm, which has put ſeveral veſſels on ſhore upon this coaſt. One a little ſouth of this is totally wrecked, and all on board periſhed to the amount of twelve."

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

ANSWER *to the* EPIGRAM *addreſſed To* HUGO GROTIUS.

COULD GROTIUS *diſtil* his cauſe,
He'd be no more a Dutchman,
But drink the ſpirit of the laws,
MONTESQUIEU.

MAETUS, and ſeveral other correſpondents favours, are delayed for want of room.

ARRIVED AT LEITH. March 20. Providence, Roſs, from Glaſgow, with goods.—21. Lady Hannah, Kerr, from London, with goods; Diana, Ritchie, from London, with ditto; four ſloops with coals.

On Monday next will be Publiſhed,

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TO BE SOLD,
At Mr SMITH's Stables under the Bridge,

A PAIR of very handſome long tailed Black CARRIAGE HORSES, riſing ſix years old, 15 hands high, well matched, warranted ſound and free of blemiſh. As alſo, two very fine MARES fit for the road, about 14½ hands high, ſix years old, ſound and free of blemiſh.

For further particulars apply to Mr Smith.

The Incorporation of Bonnetmakers

and Dyers of Edinburgh, being met and conſtitute, having taken into their conſideration the heads of a Bill, *for granting an aid to the funds deſtined for the ſupport of the Poor of the City of Edinburgh, &c. &c.* They did, and hereby do approve of the ſame, providing always it be aſcertained, that all the Members of the College of Juſtice ſhall alſo pay their proportion with the other inhabitants; and declare, that unleſs they ſhall be ſo ſubjected, no ſuch Bill ſhould paſs to the effect foreſaid. Extracted by

ANDREW CROMBIE, Clk.

Edinburgh and Aberdeen Fly,

By way of Perth, Brichen, &c.

BEING ſtopped for ſome time paſt, on account of the ſtorm, bad roads, &c. will again ſet out from Mr Smith's, New Inn, Aberdeen, on Monday the 27th inſtant, and continue to run from Aberdeen, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday; and from Mr Robertſon's, Black Bull Inn, Edinburgh, every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, as uſual.

N. B. The Flys for London, Newcaſtle, and Glaſgow, continue to go from the Black Bull every day as uſual.

Annual Meeting of Truſtees

Of Turnpikes in Eaſt-Lothian.

THE Truſtees of the Turnpike Roads in the County of Eaſt-Lothian, poſſeſſing lands north of the poſt road, are deſired to meet in the Town houſe of Haddington, upon Saturday the 25th day of March current, at 12 o'clock midday, in order to the allocation of the ſum on the roads to be repaired for the preſent year. And this notice is given, in obedience to a ſtanding order of the ſaid truſtees.

JOHN CRAW, Clerk.

A Warehouſe to Let.

To LET for one or more years after Whitſunday next,

THAT elegant WAREHOUSE in Bridge Street, at preſent poſſeſſed by Mr Nicol Sommervell haberdaſher, conſiſting of two rooms, one of which meaſures about 24 feet by 17, and the other 15 by 14; as alſo, a large well lighted kitchen, with 2 fire places, 2 cloſets and a ſervant's room, which has a fire place, will be let along with it if wanted.

Brewery, &c. for Sale.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 31ſt of March current, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

That BREWERY, STORE-HOUSE, and CANTORE, and DWELLING-HOUSE thereto belonging, with the piece of waſte Ground or open Area, lying directly oppoſite to the ſaid Dwelling-houſe.—As alſo, The Croſs Houſe adjoining to the ſaid Brewery, on the weſt ſide thereof, all lying at the eaſt end of Long Cloſe in Pleaſance of Edinburgh.—As alſo, The Draw-well, Buckets, and Chains, lying in the ſaid Long Cloſe, on the north ſide thereof; and the whole Timber Spouts, Aquaducts, and haill pertinents thereto belonging, as the ſame is preſently occupied and poſſeſſed by Mr Welſh brewer.

Theſe ſubjects hold blench, and will be expoſed at 7 years purchaſe.

For particulars apply to Hamilton Bell, writer to the ſignet, in whoſe hands will be ſeen the articles of roup.

Lands & Houſes in Tranent & Peebles.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of James Powell in Tranent, on Thurſday the 20th of April next, betwixt the hours of twelve and one afternoon, in three different lots,

Some ACRES of LAND, lying contiguous to the town of Tranent, and commanding a beautiful proſpect of the firth of Forth.

Alſo, ſeveral Houſes, with two Gardens, and other conveniencies, poſſeſſed by John Redford and John Downie and others, either together or ſeparately, as purchaſers ſhall incline.

And, on Wedneſday the 10th of May next, will be ſold by public roup, in the Town-houſe of Peebles, ſeveral Houſes with a large Garden in that town, and four ſoums of graſs in the lands of Kedmore, and ſome acres of Land, lying contiguous to the town of Peebles, preſently poſſeſſed by Robert Dodds, Mrs Niven, and others.

For particulars as to the ſubjects in Tranent, apply to in Peebles, to [illegible] Edinburgh, and as to the ſubjects in Peebles, to Archibald Lidſtone, Peebles.

A Genteel Houſe in Canongate

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, in John's Coffeehouſe, upon Wedneſday the 29th of March current, at ſix o'clock in the evening, and entered to at Whitſunday next, or ſooner if deſired,

That HOUSE which belonged to and was occupied by the late Rev. Dr George Wishart, ſituated within a garden, and having a good carriage entry from the north back of the Canongate, and another entry from the High Street thereof, oppoſite to the Linen Hall. It is quite detached from other buildings, and conſiſts of a kitchen, ſervants room, pantry, larder, cellars, and other accommodations in a half ſunk flat.—Drawing room, parlour, and ſmall bed-room on the firſt floor.—Three bed-chambers, two of them with cloſets on the ſecond floor, and 4 garrets, whole length of the houſe, with lights and fire places, which may be divided into two good garret rooms.

The houſe is ſubſtantially built, almoſt new, and well finiſhed.—There is an area in front incloſed and neatly dreſſed up, and a pretty large garden behind, extending to the north back of Canongate, part of which may be feued to great advantage. The feu-duty payable for the whole ſubjects is only about 20 s. yearly.

The houſe may be ſeen between twelve and two o'clock every day until the day of ſale; and for particulars, enquire at Alexander Aliſon, Eſq; Exciſe Office, or Meſſ. Young and Trotter, Prince's Street.

If the houſe is not ſold, it will be let for the enſuing year.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN M'GREW, Baker in Potterrow.

A Meeting of the Creditors of the ſaid John M'Grew, for cloſing an interim factor on his ſequeſtrated eſtate, was appointed by the Court of Seſſion to have been held yeſterday the 21ſt current, in conſequence of former advertiſements; but as none of the Creditors appeared, except Robert Young, writer in Edinburgh, agent for two of the Creditors, it was thought adviſeable, in order to give the Creditors another opportunity of attending a meeting, to prorogate the time, for the purpoſe aforeſaid: Therefore, the ſaid Robert Young, as agent foreſaid, hereby appoints the whole Creditors of the ſaid John M'Grew, to meet within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 29th March current, at twelve o'clock noon, by themſelves or their agents properly authoriſed, to act and vote as the ſtatute requires, in order to name an interim factor upon the ſaid ſequeſtrated eſtate.

Oak Woods in Stirlingſhire for Sale, AND FARMS TO LET.

To be SOLD by roup, within the houſe of George Turner, vintner in Falkirk, upon Thurſday the 13th April 1786, at four o'clock afternoon,

THE OAK and other WOODS of Aikenſglen and Plean Bank, lying near to the turnpike road leading from Falkirk to Stirling.

The tenants of the barony of Plean are bound to carry the bark of theſe woods to Linlithgow, or the like diſtance.

To be LET and entered to at Martinmas next,

The Farms of MUIRMEALING, PLEAN-MUIR, and STANKGREEN; alſo PANKILL, Graſs Parks, conſiſting of 168 acres or thereby, to be entered to 1ſt April 1788. All parts of Plean barony.

George Andrew at Newlands will ſhow the woods and farms.

For further particulars apply to James Henderſon, [illegible] in Falkirk, or James Stormonth, writer in Edinburgh.

PLEAN

A Library to be Sold.

THERE is to be SOLD, in the county of Roſs, a very valuable LIBRARY, conſiſting of from four to five thouſand volumes, of which there are few that are not books of eſtabliſhed reputation, and all are in excellent condition. Among them are ſome of the principal works on Antiquities and Architecture; a few of the moſt approved Atlaſſes; many very fine editions of the Claſſics; ſeveral hundred volumes of the choiceſt Pamphlets; almoſt all the modern books which a man of ſcience or taſte would wiſh to poſſeſs; together with one hundred and ſeven volumes of Seſſion Papers, collected at a vaſt expence of money and labour, by a late eminent member of the Faculty of Advocates. In ſhort, the whole is an exceedingly well choſen aſſortment of Books for a Gentleman's Library; many of them cannot now be eaſily had on any terms; and all of them could not certainly be put together, without much trouble, as well as expence.

The Collection of Seſſion Papers, for which ſeparate offers may be made, contains performances no where elſe to be found, not even in the Advocates Library; and it was purchaſed many years ſince, when its value was evidently not ſo great as it now is, at a Guinea the Volume.

A Catalogue of the books, &c. may be ſeen with Kenneth Mackenzie writer, Milne's Court, Edinburgh, and Mr Daniel Roſe, miniſter of Dingwall, who will receive propoſals in letters poſt paid, and inform any intending to make the purchaſe as to further particulars.

It is requeſted, that ſuch as have books in their poſſeſſion, which belonged to Sir John Gordon, the late proprietor of the above library, will return them to Mr Roſe, as the preſent proprietor is entitled to all the books which were the property of Sir John at the time of his death.

Notice to Creditors.

THE CREDITORS of the EARL of GLENCAIRN are requeſted to lodge their grounds of debt, and affidavits upon the verity thereof, with Mr Bremner at Mr Farquharſon's accomptant, Edinburgh, or with Thomas Tod writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, betwixt and Whitſunday next, in order that meaſures may be then taken for application of the price of Kilmarnock to their payment at Martinmas next, when ſaid price will be due.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ROBERT GRANT, Manufacturer in Aberdeen.

THE whole ſubjects which belonged to the ſaid Robert Grant, being now realized and converted into money, it is requeſted, that ſuch creditors who have not yet lodged their claims with affidavits thereon, will do ſo before the 3d day of April next, with John Innes, advocate in Aberdeen. A dividend will only be made to ſuch creditors whoſe claims are then lodged. Not to be repeated.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THAT application having been made to the Sheriff of Edinburgh, by Charles Abercromby, writer in Edinburgh, interim factor on the ſequeſtrated eſtate of JOHN DUDGEON, Merchant in Leith, for fixing diets for the public examination of the ſaid John Dudgeon and his family, and others concerned in his buſineſs, in terms of the ſtatute, the Sheriff has appointed Wedneſday the 29th day of March current, and each of the teree following Wedneſdays, at two o'clock afternoon, in the Sheriff-clerks Office of Edinburgh, for that purpoſe.

Of which the factor gives this intimation, that all concerned may attend the diets above mentioned.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of GEORGE LUMSDEN, Merchant in Falkland.

AS the ſaid George Lumſden has abſconded and left his houſe and buſineſs, and as in conſequence of this his ſhop is ſhut up by order of the Sheriff of Fife, and the buſineſs thereby rendered totally at a ſtand, it is earneſtly entreated by ſeveral of his creditors upon the ſpot, who are materially intereſted, that the whole of the creditors of the ſaid George Lumſden would meet either perſonally or by proper proxies, in his own houſe at Falkland, upon Wedneſday the 29th day of March current, early in the forenoon, in order to conſult and determine upon the neceſſary meaſures to be taken for the benefit of all concerned.

In caſe George Lumſden himſelf is ſtill in this country, it is requeſted, that he would appear at Falkland at the above meeting.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ALEXANDER M'GHIE, Eſq; of Airds.

CAPTAIN GEORGE M'GHIE, now in Beatford, and George Hewatſon in Bennan, Truſtees on the perſonal eſtate of the ſaid Alexander M'Ghie, requeſt his Creditors to lodge their grounds of debt, with oaths of verity thereon, in the hands of John Thomſon writer in Kirkcudbright, on or before the 1ſt day of May next, that a ſcheme of diviſion may be made up, and the perſonal funds divided amongſt the creditors on that day; and in caſe any of the creditors neglect to lodge their claims, with oaths of verity thereon, with the ſaid John Thomſon, between and the ſaid 1ſt day of May next, they will be excluded from any ſhare of the dividend which the Truſtees will then make amongſt the creditors.

Firſt Notice—Second Term.

IN the Proceſs of Ranking and Sale, at the inſtance of Alexander Pringle of Whitebank, with concourſe of his Majeſty's Advocate, againſt NATHANIEL AGNEW of Ochiltree, the Lord Henderland, Ordinary, by interlocutor dated the 9th of March 1786, aſſigned the 20th day of June 1786, to the whole Creditors to produce all their claims, rights, and diligencies competent to them againſt the bankrupt or his eſtate, and that for the Second Term; with certification as in a reduction and improbation. And appointed this notice to be given thereof, ſo as the ſame may come to the knowledge of all concerned.

O. M. KIRKPATRICK, Clerk.

Second Notice—Firſt Term.

IN the Proceſs of Ranking and Sale, Enſign Walter Graham in the late regiment of foot, now farmer in Little Glenny, with concourſe of his Majeſty's Advocate, againſt JOHN BUCHANAN of Croy, and all and ſundry his Creditors, Lord Henderland, by interlocutor of date the 9th March 1786, nominated Lord Monboddo of courſe, to rank the whole creditors; and aſſigned the 12th of June next to the whole creditors of the bankrupt to produce all their claims, rights, and diligences competent to them againſt the bankrupt or his eſtate: with certification as in a reduction and improbation, and that for the Firſt Term; and appointed this notice thereof, ſo as the ſame may come to the knowledge of all concerned.

H. S. CALLENDER, Clerk.

Sale of Growing Woods.

TO be SOLD by public roup, upon Thurſday the 30th day of March current, at 12 o'clock noon, within the houſe of William Mitchell at Tynaſpirit, near Ballochallan,

The Whole GROWING TIMBER, moſtly Oak, in the WOODS of BALLOCHALLAN, to commence cutting the enſuing ſeaſon, lying in the parish of Kilmadock, and county of Perth, the property of Mr Hoome of Argaty.

For particulars, apply to the proprietor at Argaty, by Stirling, or to Henry Ruſſel writer, Dumblane.

John Ferguſon at Ballochallan will ſhow the woods.

N. B. A conſiderable number of the above are old reſerves, well grown trees, and fit for ſhip-builders.

The diſtance from Ballochallan to the port of Stirling is only thirteen miles, and the road good.

To Debtors and Creditors.

THOSE who are indebted to the late Mr JAMES MACKIE, merchant at Findhorn, will immediately pay their accompts to Mrs Mackie, his widow, who has power to uplift and diſcharge the ſame. Thoſe who neglect paying them betwixt this and 1ſt of May, will be proſecuted.

Any having claims againſt Mr Mackie, will immediately ſend notes of the ſame, that proper ſteps may be taken for their payment. Not to be repeated.

Findhorn, March 16. 1786.

Tulloch Printfield, near Perth.

SANDEMAN, LINDSAY and COMPANY, continue to Print all kinds of Linen and Cotton Cloth, in the beſt manner, and at moderate prices:

Cloth is taken in for this Work, by

JOSEPH LACHLAN merchant, Lawnmarket; * Peter Robertſon merchant, Royal Exchange; * William Braidwood ironmonger, Graſsmarket, Edinburgh.—* William Coke bookſeller, Leith.—* John Berry merchant, Dalkeith.—James Niven merchant, Linlithgow.—* Mrs James Addiſon, ſen. Borrowſtounneſs.—* John Gourlay merchant, Falkirk.—Mrs Orr, ſtationer; * James Gillies bookſeller, Glaſgow.—* Archibald Stewart, merchant, Robert Sconce candlemaker, Stirling.—John M'Culloch, merchant; James Duncan merchant, Alloa.—Robert Rintoul merchant, Kincardine.—John Eckford, merchant; David Reid merchant, Dunfermline.—James Greig candlemaker, Kirkcaldy.—* Miſs J. Bell merchant, Leven.—* Andrew Horſeburgh merchant, Pittenweem.—* Mrs Helen Scott merchant, Anſtruther.—* Miſs Walker merchant, St Andrews.—* William Main merchant, Cupar Fife.—David Walker merchant, Strathmiglo.—David Halkerſton merchant, Falkland.—George Smith merchant, Kinroſs.—* James Glaſs ſtampmaſter, Crieff.—James Inches merchant, Dunkeld.—* John Bett, jun. merchant, Cupar Angus.—* David Ouchterlonie merchant; Mrs Boyd merchant, Dundee.—* William Ritchie merchant; William Mudie ſtampmaſter, Arbroath.—* John Low, merchant; Alexander Burn merchant, Montroſe.—Mungo Rannie and Son merchants, Cullen.—James Erſkine merchant, Kirkwall in Orkney.—* David Sandeman merchant; Thomas Peat merchant; Mrs Laidlay at the Tannage.—* William Sandeman and Co. Perth.—And by Alexander Laidlay at the Printfield.

At all which places, the pattern book will be ſhown, and receipts granted.

The books contain a great variety of patterns.

Thoſe marked * take in Cloth for Bleaching alſo.

N. B. Old Gowns or Old Cloth given in to Print, muſt be at the riſk of the proprietors.

At Brechin Bleachfield, 1786,

COLIN SMITH junior, continues to whiten all kind of linen, in the beſt and ſafeſt manner, at the following prices, viz.

A 700 reed and under, at 1 d. halfpenny per yard; 800 and 900, 2 d.; 1000 and 1100, 2 d. halfpenny; 1200, 3 d.; 1300, 3 d. halfpenny; 1400 and 1500, 4 d.; 1600 and 1700, and all above, 4 d. halfpenny.

Lawns, and Diapers, 3 d.; Cambricks, 3 d. halfpenny; Damaſks and Fine Tweels, 4 d.

All above yard-wide to pay in proportion.

Coarſe Tweels and Diapers, 2 d.

Cloth taken in for this Bleachfield by

Bailie Ferrier merchant, Montroſe, and Robert Fairly manufacturer there.

Meſſ William Mudie ſtampmaſter, Arbroath.

William Hunter and David Webſter merchants, Forfar.

James Duncan merchant, Kerrymuir.

James Smith merchant, Tannadice.

Andrew Lindſay merchant, Fettercairn.

David Henderſon merchant, Slateford.

James Strachan flax-dreſſer, Laurence-kirk.

James Smith merchant, Brechin.

And at the Bleachfield there—At all which places receipts will be given, and a reaſonable allowance will be given to merchants and manufacturers for ordinary ſale cloth.

N. B. No Cloth to be marked with ſilk or woollen threed, but with linen threed only. Cloth will be returned to the undertakers, as ſoon as finiſhed.

Brechin Bleachfield is in the moſt commodious ſituation, excellently ſupplied with good water, and not inferior to any field north of Tay.

At Denovan Bleachfield, St Ninians, 1786,

ALEXANDER COLVIN bleaches Cloth at the following prices, viz.

All plain linen wrought in a 900 reed and under, at 2 d. halfpenny per yard; 1000, 1100, and 1200, at 3 d.; 1300 and 1400, at 3 d. halfpenny; 1500 and 1600, at 4 d. 1700, and all above, at 5 d.——And all kinds of figured Linens, Tweels, Cambricks, Cottons, &c. at reaſonable prices.

Cloth for this Field is taken in

At Edinburgh, by William Eſpie merchant, Lawn Market; at Leith, by Robert Williamſon merchant on the Shore; at Kirkliſton, by William Shankly merchant; at Borrowounneſs, by Mrs Richard Grindlay, merchant; at Falkirk, by John Gourlay, merchant; at Stirling, by Mrs Littlejohn, ſen. merchant; at St Ninians, by William Hewit, merchant; at Alloa, by James Allan, ſurveyor, and John Blaw, weaver; at Glaſgow, by John Ure, at the yarn-ſhop of Meſſ. Colquhoun, Shiels, and Co. Bell's Wynd, and by George Colvin merchant; at Kilſyth, by William Livingſton, merchant; at Cumbernauld, by James Renny, baker; at Carron, by Mrs Macfarlane; at Carronſhore, by Alexander Maccara, merchant; and at the Bleachfield. At all which places receipts will be given.

Yarn bleached at the field this ſeaſon; if eighteen heir and above, at 10 d. per ſpindle; if coarſer, 1 s. per ſpindle.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS
In the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright,

And of Houſes and Gardens in and about the town of Dumfries.

TO be SOLD within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 22d day of June next, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and others underwritten, which belonged to THOMAS BUSHBY of Ardwal.

LOT I. The Lands of ARDWAL and IRONFAST, and teinds thereof, lying in the pariſh of New Abbey, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The proven free rent, is L. 166 4 9 1-12th

And the proven value thereof, at twenty-two years purchaſe, being held of a ſubject-ſuperior, is L. 3657 4 7 10-12ths

LOT II. Theſe Five ACRES of LAND, and Three DARGUES of MEADOW or thereby, converted into gardens, with the HOUSES built thereon, lying in the burgh of Dumfries, and Two INCLOSURES in the Barkerland of Dumfries.

The proven free rent of this lot is L. 89 16 6 2-12ths

And the proven value, at twenty-two years purchaſe of the gardens, and twelve years purchaſe of the houſes, the whole being held of the town of Dumfries, are, L. 1706 3 3 8-12ths

LOT III. TWO HOUSES in the Brick Lodging on the eaſt ſide of the burgh of Dumfries, the one lately poſſeſſed by William Stewart, Eſq; of Caſtleſtewart, and the other preſently poſſeſſed by John Bushby ſheriff-clerk of Dumfries.

The proven free rent is L. 36 11 6

And the proven value thereof, at twelve years purchaſe, is L. 438 18 0

The titles and articles of roup may be ſeen at the office of Mr Stevenſon, depute-clerk of Seſſion; and further information will be got, by applying to Patrick Macdowal writer in Dumfries, factor upon the ſubjects.

Houſe in the County of Linlithgow.

To be LET furniſhed,

THE MANSION-HOUSE of WALLHOUSE, eligibly ſituated eighteen miles from Edinburgh, four miles from Linlithgow, and two from Bathgate.—The turnpike-road leading from Linlithgow to Bathgate paſſes within a ſhort diſtance of the houſe; and at both places there is a good market.—The houſe conſiſts of twelve rooms, beſides kitchen, and conveniencies for ſervants, with garden, ſtables, coach-houſe, and all other neceſſary offices. And along with the Houſe will be let a conſiderable quantity of land, at a moderate rent.

For particulars, apply to George Hepburn writer, Caſtlehill, Edinburgh, or John Fleming at Wallhouſe.

TO BE SOLD,

Or LET aor five Years from Whitſunday next,

THAT DWELLING-HOUSE in St John's-ſtreet, being the ſouthmoſt in the eaſt row, with the coach-houſe, ſtable, and hay-loft thereto belonging.

The houſe is as ſubſtantial and convenient as any in the ſtreet. It may be ſeen on Saturdays, between the hours of one and two afternoon; and James Bremner writer in Edinburgh, will inform as to the price, &c.

FARM TO LET.

TO be LET for ſuch a number of years as may be agreed upon, The Farms of BLINKBONNIE and WEST MAINS of BLACKSHEILL.—The entry to the graſs at Whitſunday next, and to the reſt of the ground, at the ſeparation of the crop.

For particulars apply to the proprietor in Queen's Street, Edinburgh.

Black Bull Inn, Glaſgow, to Let.

To be LET for nineteen years, and entered to at Whitſunday 1787.

THE BLACK BULL INN, belonging to the Glaſgow Highland Society, as preſently occupied by Mr Patrick Heron.

The houſe contains an elegant hall, meaſuring 36 feet by 24½, a dining-room 25 feet by 15, eleven parlours 16½ feet by 15, beſides eighteen bed chambers, a very large and commodious kitchen, and a ſervants hall 15 feet-half feet ſquare.

In the back Court, which can eaſily accommodate a number of carriages, there is a waſhing-houſe and well, a complete range of ſtables, with ſtalls for 40 horſes, and a loft which will contain near 4000 ſtones of hay; ſo that the premiſes form a moſt complete Inn; and for ſituation and convenience, cannot be equalled in the weſt of Scotland.

Perſons who have a view of becoming tackſmen, are deſired to communicate their propoſals between and the firſt day of June next, to Mr James Mathie, writer in Glaſgow, who in the mean time will be ready to give every information on the ſubject, that may be required.

Ground in the Neighbourhood Of Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, on Wedneſday the 29th of March current, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

That PIECE of INCLOSED GROUND lying at the weſt end of Caſtlehaugh, formerly part of the lands of Orchardfield, conſiſting of between ſix and ſeven acres preſently in graſs.

The title-deeds and conditions of ſale are to be ſeen in the hands of James Munro writer in Edinburgh; to whom perſons inclining to purchaſe may apply for further information.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 29th of March 1786, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Houſe and Smith's Shop, with

the Yard adjoining thereto, on the ſouth ſide of the road leading by the back of the Canongate, poſſeſſed by Mr James Clark ferrier, at the Repoſitory, on a tack current till Whitſunday 1795, at the yearly rent of L. 13 0 0

ALSO, at the head of the Pleaſance, the following Subjects, paying the yearly feu-duties after mentioned, viz.

The Park called *Eaſtfield* or *Hunter's Park* -	L. 49 0 8	
Robert Mack's ditto -	3 11 6	
William Walker's ditto -	2 18 4	
	1 12 0	
		57 1 10
	L. 70 1 10	

N. B. For the encouragement of offerers, the feus will be ſet up at *twenty years* purchaſe, and the purchaſer to have the benefit ariſing from the entries of the vaſſals.

The articles of roup and title-deeds are to be ſeen in the hands of Hugh Corrie writer to the ſignet, to whom any perſon intending to make a private bargain may apply.

Sale of Houſes in Edinburgh.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL HOUSES in Innes's Land, oppoſite to the Weigh-houſe, and immediately above the entry to Milne's Court, as poſſeſſed by Miſs Lizzars, Mr Thomſon, Mr Tapp, Mrs Sandilands, Mr Fernie, and Alexander Fraſer.

The houſes will be ſold *in cumulo*, or ſeparately, as may ſuit purchaſers; and if agreeable to them, the greateſt part of the price will be allowed to remain in their hands on proper ſecurity.

The title-deeds are in the hands of Kenneth M'Kenzie writer, Milne's Court, Edinburgh, who is empowered to conclude a private bargain.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Britiſh Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 29th March current, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven o'clock afternoon,

That Tenement of Land lying near

the middle of Stevenlaw's Cloſe, and poſſeſſed by the tenants after named, at the rents following:

James Steel Town-officer, -	L. 4	15	0	Brought over	L. 10	10	0
Donald Stewart	1	10	0	William Murray,	1	10	0
George Smith,	1	10	0	James Lennox,	1	6	0
Robert Robertſon,	2	15	0	Angus Murray,	1	15	0
Rent of upper tenement	L. 10	10	0	John Young,	1	10	0
				Total Rental,	L. 16	11	0

The ſubjects are conveniently ſituated for improvement, from their centrical ſituation and vicinity to the improvements that will follow in conſequence of the South Bridge.

The title-deeds, and articles of roup, are to be ſeen in the hands of John Eiſton ſolicitor of law, Allan's Court, Edinburgh.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Thurſday the 30th of March 1786, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

That DWELLING HOUSE, being the third ſtorey of that tenement of land, lying upon the ſouth ſide of the High Street, betwixt the head of Forreſter's Wynd and the back of Beſs Wynd, conſiſting of five rooms, kitchen, and garret, with a back-houſe adjoining, conſiſting of two rooms, all as lately poſſeſſed by the deceaſed Robert Sym, writer to the ſignet. Upſet price 120 l. Sterling.

ALSO, That DWELLING HOUSE, being the undermoſt flat of the firſt tenement above the entry to Sym's Cloſe, lying on the north ſide of the Calton-hill, conſiſting of three rooms, kitchen, and two cellars, with a ſmall garden backward, and a ſmall graſs-plot in front, preſently poſſeſſed by Mrs Hepburn. Rent 9 l. Sterling. Upſet price 105 l. Sterling.

Apply to John Peat, writer in Edinburgh.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS
In the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright,

By Adjournment, and Upſet Price Reduced.

TO be SOLD within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 14th day of July next, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

The remaining Lot of the lands and others which belonged to John Coltart of Areeming, being a part of the barony of Kirkpatrick Durham.

LOT I. The Lands of NETHER KNOCKWALLOCH, UPPER and NETHER BULFUD, and MILN of KIRKPATRICK.

The proven free rent is L. 107 18 7 6-12ths

This lot was formerly ſet up at 2482 l. 8 s. 4 d. being 23 years purchaſe of the free rent, and was lately expoſed at the reduced price of 2300 l. but the upſet price is now to be 2100 l.

Theſe lands are held of the Crown, and afford a qualification in the county upon the old extent; but as to that the purchaſer muſt ſatisfy himſelf.

The titles and arecicles of roup may be ſeen in the office of Mr Kirkpatrick, depute-clerk of ſeſſion; and further information will be got by applying to John Thomſon writer in Kirkcudbright, factor upon the ſubjects.

Sale of the Lands of Killylung, &c.

TO be SOLD by voluntary roup, within the King's Arms Tavern, Dumfries, on Wedneſday the 31ſt day of May 1786, between the hours of four and five afternoon,

The Two-merk Land and Half-merk Land of KILLYLUNG, called MID KILLYLUNG, and the Three-merk Land of NETHER KILLYLUNG, with the pertinents, comprehending Sandbed, and teinds of the ſaid lands, lying within the barony and pariſh of Holywood, and ſheriffdom of Dumfries.

The yearly rent is 214 l. on leaſes which expire, as to Mid Killylung, at Whitſunday 1787; and as to Nether Killylung, at Whitſunday 1788, out of which rent the proprietor pays the land-tax, 11 s. 11 d. of feu-duty, and 1 l. 16 s. 8 d. of ſtipend.

The lands are pleaſantly ſituated on the river Nith, three miles above the town of Dumfries, where there are delightful ſituations for a gentleman's houſe. The teinds are valued.

If no perſon appears to purchaſe the whole lands, they will be expoſed in two or more lots, as perſons intending to offer may incline.

The lands lie convenient for improving, are near a good market, and are all well incloſed and ſubdivided, partly with belts of planting, and ſome parts with ſtone dykes, and are plentifully ſupplied with excellent water.—The ſoils are generally very good, and ſome are of the richeſt and beſt quality.

The articles of roup and title-deeds may be ſeen in the hands of Hugh Corrie, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; and a copy of the articles, with an inventory of the title-deeds in the hands of Commiſſary Goldie at Dumfries; to either of whom perſons wanting further information, or wiſhing to make a private bargain may apply.

SALE of LANDS and FEU-DUTIES,

In the Counties of Edinburgh and Roxburgh.

TO BE SOLD,

THE LANDS and BARONY of NEWTON, lying in the pariſh of Bedrule.

This eſtate is pleaſantly ſituated upon the banks of the river Teviot within a few miles of Jedburgh, Kelſo, and Hawick, all good markets, towns. The great road from Berwick to Carliſle runs through it. The ſoil is remarkably good and very improveable; and there is limeſtone in the grounds, and plenty of marl in the neighbourhood.

This eſtate contains about 740 acres, Scotch meaſure; holds blench of the Crown; ſtands valued in the ceſs-books of the county at 853 l.; and there is upon it a great number of fine old trees of conſiderable value, ſome natural wood, delightful ſituations for a manſion-houſe, and good quarries at a very little diſtance.

The Lands of MUIRHOUSE-LAW, lying in the pariſh of Maxtown.

Theſe lands, which contain upwards of 660 Scotch acres, hold feu of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs-books of the county at 733 l. 6 s. 8 d.; are ſituated upon the great road from Edinburgh to Newcaſtle by Jedburgh, which runs along the weſt ſide of them; and are within a few miles of Jedburgh, Kelſo, Hawick, and Melroſe. They are very improveable, and in the neighbourhood of plenty of marl.

The Lands of HOISLAW-HILL, FALSIDE, and PLACE-GRADEN, lying in the pariſh of Linton.

This eſtate lies within a few miles of Kelſo, upon the weſt ſide of the great road from Edinburgh to Newcaſtle by Kelſo; contains 800 acres, Scotch meaſure or thereby; holds blench of the Marquis of Lothian; and is valued in the ceſs-books of the county at 586 l. 13 s. 4 d. The ſoil is good and very improveable, and there is plenty of coal and lime in the neighbourhood

The Lands of NETHER CHATTO and EDLESCLEUGH, lying in the pariſh of Hownam.

Theſe lands contain 970 Scotch acres or thereby, all excellent ſheep ground; hold blench of the Crown, and ſtand valued in the ceſs-books of the county at 1144 l. 12 s.

The Lands of LONGLEE and GILLIESTONGUES, lying within the pariſh of Jedburgh.

This farm holds feu of the family of Douglas, conſiſts of about 400 acres Scotch meaſure; is ſituated upon the water of Jed, within two miles of Jedburgh; the great road from Edinburgh to Newcaſtle by Jedburgh runs through it; the ſoil is very good both for tillage and paſture; and there is upon it ſome fine old trees, and thriving natural wood of conſiderable value.

The Lands of LAVOROCKHALL or LARKHALL, lying in the immediate vicinage of Jedburgh; with ſundry acres to a conſiderable extent in the fields of Jedburgh, all holding of the Marquis of Lothian.

N. B. The whole of the above lands lie in the county of Roxburgh.

AND

The SUPERIORITY of certain parts of the Lands of Pittendreich or Pendreich, lying in the pariſh of Laſſwade and county of Edinburgh, with the Feu-duties payable furth thereof, amounting to 60 l. 1 s. 8 d. Sterling in money, 46 bolls of wheat, and 46 bolls of barley.

The progreſs of writs, plans, and meaſurements of the grounds, with the rentals, and current leaſes, are to be ſeen in the hands of Patrick Kerr writer to the ſignet, to whom application may be made for further information. The preſent tenants and baron officers will ſhow the grounds.

BY LETTERS PATENT.

DR NORRIS's DROPS are invaluable for curing Inflammatory, Putrid, Bilious, and Slow Nervous Fevers, deſerving the greateſt reliance in Putrid Sore Throats, Colds, Incipient Conſumptions, Rheumatic Complaints, and Scorbutic Habits. They are unequalled in gently promoting and ſupporting Inſenſible Perſpiration, (the certain concomitant of health), when ſuppreſſed, diminiſhed, or diſproportionate.

Sold, as uſual, at the Doctor's houſe in Lower Brook-Street, Groſvenor Square; alſo by Meſſ. HUSBAND, ELDER, AND Co. Edinburgh; in bottles at 2 s. 8 d. and 5 s. 5 d. each, duty included; alſo by one or more reputable Printers or Bookſellers in moſt cities and towns.

Of whom may be had, free of expence,

Dr NORRIS's ESSAY and CASES OF CURES.

*** The Guinea, or Family Bottles, containing equal to five bottles at 5 s. 5 d. each, are ſold only at the Doctor's houſe, where he is conſulted as uſual.

Merchants and Captains of Ships are aſſured that this Medicine has not its equal in curing the Putrid Fevers, Bilious Diſeaſes, and Fluxes, incident to Europeans or Negroes, in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies; and, if duly adminiſtered, it will prove the ſaving of the lives of thouſands of the latter, in their voyage to the Leeward Iſlands.

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